EXHIBIT 1

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In Re 2-20-20230 (PRW)

Chapter 11

Rochester Drug Co-Operative, Inc.,

Debtor. November 2, 2022 Rochester, New York

TELEPHONIC MOTION HEARING/DECISION

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE HONORABLE PAUL R. WARREN UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

APPEARANCES: SEE CASE DOCKET

TRANSCRIBER: Diane S. Martens

dimartens55@gmail.com

(Proceedings recorded by electronic audio recording, transcript produced by computer.)

or disapprove what's in front of me. But I can't rewrite the terms of it, can I?

MR. SCHARF: Judge, unfortunately, or fortunately, in some cases Courts cannot, I agree with that statement, you cannot rewrite the settlement agreement. It's something that was heavily negotiated. And when it's my turn, I'll have a couple of comments and questions.

THE COURT: Sure. Go ahead.

MR. SCHARF: Thank you, your Honor.

One, I think I heard from a number of the counsel for directors. I just want to confirm this: That there would be no objection to this settlement agreement if it did not affect the rights of the directors; is that correct?

(No response.)

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MS. DHINOJWALA: And if it did not exhaust the policy limits. What you're trying to do is exhaust the \$6 million for us.

MR. SCHARF: Okay. So if we, if we, if we -- if this was -- if this does, if this settlement -- approved settlement between the Trustee, and as is for \$3.4 million, and Hiscox without affecting the additional, the directors' rights or exhausting the policy, it would be acceptable, correct?

(No response.)

25 **THE COURT:** Well, let me try to answer that question.

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That's the question I opened today's discussion with was why the directors -- I think as I read the directors' requested edits that came under cover of July 22, that's how I read their version. And my question to open today's discussion was why is that version not acceptable and what I heard was Hiscox won't approve it.

But that's how I read their proposed, what I viewed, and I don't mean this in an insulting fashion at all, their simplistic edits seemed simplistic in a careful sense to make it clear that the directors are not affected, their contractual rights to the extent they have any, or property rights to the extent they have any, are not part and parcel of the settlement. That's how I read their proposal.

What I heard this morning was that's a nonstarter.

MR. SCHARF: So, your Honor, the Trustee again, of course, is kind of caught between a rock and a hard place in some respects because I -- from what I'm hearing, I think -- and for a number of reasons -- I think it would be helpful to have the directors confirm that statement on the record and address that. Just because -- look, we have an insurance contract. We have a insurance coverage action that's been pending for years. The insurance settlement agreement as to the estate, I think, is eminently reasonable and based on the record, I don't think there's any dispute on this, just again as to the dispute between Hiscox and the Trustee provides for

a fair resolution of complicated and, you know, coverage litigation which, of course, (indiscernible).

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But I think that it would be very helpful for Hiscox to hear, loud and clear, from the directors on the record that there will be no objection to this settlement, if the, if the settlement of \$3.4 million does not affect the directors' rights under the policy or exhaust coverage as to them.

MR. BRUECKNER: I think it would be more important for the directors to hear from Hiscox that that settlement would be available -- that it would be acceptable to Hiscox.

THE COURT: Well, let me ask this question to both Mr. Brueckner and Mr. Scharf.

What was handed to the Court today was the directors' requested edits that I believe were dated July 22, 2022, would that be acceptable to the directors, if Mr. Scharf said, okay, we'll go with your version, Mr. Brueckner, does that solve your problem?

MR. BRUECKNER: Speaking on behalf of our clients, your Honor, Pagnotta and Klein, it would be acceptable, yes.

MR. BOONE: Your Honor, I think that this discussion is not particularly constructive.

There was a statement by Mr. Brueckner that the settlement itself seemed orchestrated and in bad faith because the timing of the action against the directors and officers. But the record clearly shows this settlement was

the Trustee is ignoring all of history here and the precarious position that we believe the Trustee and the estate are in vis-a-vis coverage for this matter.

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THE COURT: Well, that's certainly all well and good.

The problem for the Court is the Trust can only settle what it has property rights in.

And not to be critical: The two cases that the directors relied on, I personally didn't find particularly helpful or interesting. And was a little surprised that the directors didn't cite Adelphia Communications, 364-BR-518 Bankruptcy Court Southern District 2007 which dealt with a similar issue where Adelphia, the Trustee there wanted to compromise a D&O policy. And in footnote four, the Southern District made it very clear that, unlike this case, the Aldelphia case did not have a priority of payments provision.

Here we do. And little bit different there. That was a 363(f) motion. But at the end of the day, the Court found that it could not approve the proposed settlement because it was compromising rights of directors and objectors who may have contract or property right, property rights to the pot available from the insurers.

The other case that I found particularly instructive that wasn't cited is *In re SoyNut Butter Company*, 2018

Bankruptcy Lexis 2300, Bankruptcy Court, Northern District of Illinois, 2018. That, again, involved a little bit of 363(f)

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but had a lot of comments that ring true here where the Trust there, the Trustee, the debtor, was trying to compromise a policy, exhaust a policy in which other parties had contractual rights.

Whether or not those rights might win out in litigation wasn't the issue before the Court. The issue was whether the Trustee could compromise or exhaust the policy limit and at Page *9 of the Lexis version, the Court said SoyNut's insurance policies and its resulting contractual right to the proceeds under those policies undoubtedly constitute property of the estate.

However, that does not mean all of the policy property proceeds belongs solely to the estate. In fact, the answer to that question turns on the nature of the policy.

The Court went on to cite the *Caesars* case at 533-BR-714, Page 734 and said in *Caesars* the bankruptcy court considered broadly-written policy that provided coverage to the Chapter 11 debtor, non-debtor parent company and other subsidiaries along with all of their respective directors and officers. Because the debtor and the objecting non-debtor had the same organizational coverage, the Court found the additional insureds held independent rights to policy proceeds, rights that are their property alone.

The Court went on to say, citing another case, *Petters*, at 419-BR-369 at Page 375, again, quoting, recognizing that

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any additional insured has a contractually distinct status that runs directly between itself and the insurer so that right to receive payment on a covered claim is property of that insured itself. As such, even though the debtor's rights and the proceeds constituted estate property, they could not trump an additional insureds's quote, "equal and independent right to the policy proceeds", closed quote, which are not estate property.

And then the Court said the same principle holds true here. SoyNut in selling its contractual right to the policy back to the carrier, that is all estate owns. The objecting parties are entitled to exercise their own right to seek indemnification and defense under the sentinel policy until the policy limits are exhausted.

And that Court reached the same conclusion as did Judge Gerber in the Adelphia case and said because the directors and officers had independent contractual rights, whether or not those rights might ultimately be found to be enforceable -- under state law's another matter -- but because they had independent contractual rights, those rights could not be adversely affected by a settlement.

And what I see in Paragraph 7 of the redline policy before me does exactly that. And based on the authority of both the *SoyNut* case and the *Adelphia Communications* case, this Court finds that the proposed settlement between the

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Trustee and Hiscox is affecting, or may affect, the rights of the directors in policy proceeds or contractual rights beyond the estate's interest.

And for those reasons, the Court is not prepared today to approve the settlement agreement.

Again, based on SoyNut Butter and Adelphia

Communications, I think this settlement agreement goes too
far.

Because the settlement is written in a manner in which one's imagination is left open in what's not said, the fact that it's exhausting the policy limits in which the directors have a contractual right under coverage A and under the priority of payments are the first priority insured party, the way Paragraph 7 is set up, it appears to improperly impair those directors' contractual rights.

Therefore, this Court -- while this under the Iridium factors, the settlement certainly is in best interest of estate.

Court cannot find based on the presentation made by the

Trustee that the settlement is fair and reasonable because it

appears to either directly or indirectly cut off the contract

rights of the directors who have independent contractual and

However, that's not the end of the discussion. The

property rights under the D&O policy.

So, rather than write a decision that won't come out for

a month, I'm entering this oral decision with all its blemishes and bumps and bruises to put an end to this discussion.

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I'm going to deny the motion at ECF 1585 without prejudice.

If the directors, the carrier and the Trustee, are able to come up with a version of a settlement agreement that leaves the directors' rights intact, so be it.

If that's a deal killer, you still have a case pending in front of Judge Wolford. I know she's keeping an eye on what I'm doing up here. And if that means that action is going to go forward, so it be. If that means that the directors may need to intervene in that action to preserve and protect their property rights, that's a litigation decision that they'll need to make.

But the burden of proof under 9019 on the Trustee today is to not only prove that the settlement is in the best interest of the estate but also to prove that it's fair and reasonable. And based on the holdings in the Adelphia Communications case and the SoyNut Butter case, this Court's determination is that this proposed settlement is not fair and reasonable to the covered directors given the priority of payment provisions that are in the contract.

And had they been in the Adelphia contract, I suspect that that decision would have been many pages fewer, would

have reached the same result but for the same reason that this Court is following the *SoyNut Butter* decision.

So, this oral decision, the transcript of which is incorporated by reference, and all of your submissions are the record in this case, that's the Court's ruling. We are going to be in recess and off the record.

And again, the motion is denied. It is denied without prejudice, however.

I want to thank you all for your presentations. I wish you good luck in the future. And we are off the record.

(WHEREUPON, proceedings adjourned.)